HOOSIERS AND BUCKEYES

They Again Unite in an Enthusiastic and Hearty Greeting to Gen. Harrison.

Yesterday's Visit of the Randolph County and Dayton, O., Delegations-Several Thousand Persons in Line-Chicago's Contingent.

Ohio and Indiana representatives of the Republican party, to the number of four thousand, joined in a demonstration in honor of General Harrison yesterday. The Ohioans came in at 10:30 A. M. from Dayton, over the C., H. & I road, making the run in the creditable time of three hours and seven minutes, and the Indianians, who were mainly from Randolph county, although Jay county had a considerable delegation, came in an hour later. Of the three hundred who were with the Dayton excursion, about sixty were veterans who had voted for President William Henry Rarrison in 1840, and some of them had deposited their ballets for Clay in 1832. They were in many respects the most distinguished-looking body of Tippecanoe veterans that has yet visited the city, most of them being hale old fellows, full of vigor and enthusiasm, and apparently having attained the presperity that belongs to wellregulated political conduct. With them

the Sixth Ward Marching Club of Dayton, of whose 150 members 110 were in line, and the Great Western Band, of Dayton, led the procession as it marched to the Republican headquarters at the New Denison under the command of Marshals Applegate and Eckley. There were a good many representative men of Dayton in the ranks, among them Col. J. W. Lowe and Secretary Edgar, of the Veteran Club; Dr. J. A. Ronspert, Secretary W. R. Knaub, James Applegate and others, and the procession was heartily cheered as it moved away from the

Shortly after its departure the first section of an excursion from Randolph county, Indiana, arrived over the Bee-line, and immediately following, two others, one coming over the Bee-line and the other over the L, B. & W., and it soon became opparent that Randolph county and her neighbors had turned themselves loose in the effort to do honor to the Republican presidential candidate. The three sections, which included over forty cars, were crowded to overflowing with lively delegations from Winchester, Union City, Farmland, Huntsville and other points in Randolph and Jay counties, making up with other participants a crowd of over 3,000 people who took part in the parade. A gondols car attached to the first train bad mounted on it a cannon manned by the Winchester Artillery Club, and along the way the gun was kept warm and the vicinage notified of the train's progress. All three sections were abundantly decorated with flags and bunting, and along the sides of the cars canvas strips were fastened with patriotic mottoes.

The second procession, formed at the depot under the direction of Marshals J. B. Ross, A. J. Stakebake and Auditor Cranor, was headed by the W. E. Miller Band, of Winchester. Next came the Old Men's Tippecanoe Club, of Ran-dolph county, two hundred strong. Then followed the Young Men's Republican Club of that county, made up of those who have recently attained their majority, and who propose to cast their first presidential vote next November for General Harrison. Between three and four hundred of them were in line. After these were the Lincoln Leaguers of various towns in the county, and after them stretched a long array of miscellaneous delegations, comprising about two thousand people, reaching the full length of Illinois street from the Union Depot to the Bates House corner, on the way to the park. There were several handsome banners in the procession, one of them, painted by Dr. Ballard, of Winchester, containing the best picture of General darrison thus far shown in campaign decorations here. Two immense streamers. supported at intervals of about twelve feet on standards, were carried in the procession, one of them, over fifty feet in length, bearing the inscription "Harrison, Morton and Protection to American Industries," and the other one about 130 feet in length, bearing the legend, "Randolph County Will Give 2,700 Majority for Harrison." Other banners bore the inscriptions, "Tippecanoe and Morton Too," the Tippecanoe being ingeniously constructed with the aid of a partly inverted picture of a "dug out;"
"I'm for Protection; It's Irish, You Know," and others of like import. A half dozen bands and drum corps filled out the street demonstration,

The delegations from the two States met at University Park, and the crowd tested closely the capacity of the speaker's platform and the standing room in front, some of the veterans finding it difficult to get places where they could see and hear. General Stone, of Randolph, read an earnest address to General Harrison. who stood near the edge of the platform, and was heartily cheered before the speaking began. General Stone offered the congratulations of the veterans to the next President, and tendered the earnest support of both the older and younger members of the Indiana representation. Mr. L C. Huseman, of Randolph, a bright | the excursion yesterday, says that the Garfield young fellow with good oratorical ability, lowed with some stirring remarks, in which he indorsed General Stone's promises concerning the younger men, and Col. John G. Lowe, of the Dayton veterans, supplemented the first two addresses with an eloquent and humorous talk, in which he gave his recollections of the elder Harrison, "half farmer, half soldier," to whose flute-like voice he had listened in the campaign of 1840, and referred to the fact that General Harrison had won his education and Miss Caroline M. Scott, now his estimable wife, when a resident of Ohio. He closed by pledging the support of the Buckeye State.

which was unique and effective.

The opening addresses, although longer than usual, were of an animated character, and Gen. Harrison in replying to them, spoke with much feeling and earnestness. He said:

"My Obio and Indiana Friends-The magnitude and the cordiality of this demonstration is very gratifying. That these representatives of the State of my nativity, and these, my neighbors in this State of my early adoption, should unite this morning in giving this evidence of their respect and confidence, is especially pleasing. I do remember Ohio, the State of my birth and of my boyhood, with affection and veneration. I take pride in her great history, the illustrious men she furnished to lead our armies and the army of her brave boys who bore the knapsack and the gun for the Union. I take pride in her pure and illustrious statesmen. Ohio was the first of the Northwestern States to receive the Western emigration after the revolutionary war. When that tide of patriotism which had borne our country to freedom, and had established our Constitution, threw upon the West many of the patriots whose fortunes had been maimed or broken by their sacrifices in the revolutionary war, this pore stream, pouring over the Alleghenies. found its first basin in the State of Ohio. [Cries of Good, good.] The waters of patriotism that had been distilled in the fires of the revolution fertilized her virgin fields. [Applause.] I do not forget, however, that my manhood has all been spent in Indiana-that all the struggle which is behind me in life has this for its field. |Applause. | I brought to this hospitable State only that to which Colonel Lowe has alludedan education and a good wife. [Great cheering.] Whatever else I have, whatever else I have accomplished, for myself, for my family or the public, has been under the favoring and friendly auspices of these, my fellow-citizens of Indiana. [Applause.] To them I owe more than I can repay. My Indiana friends, you come from a county largely devoted to agriculture. The invitation of nature was so generous that your people have generally accepted it. Guarded as your early settlers were and as those of Ohio were, by that sword of liberty which was placed at your gates by the Ordinance of 1787, stimulated, as you have been, by the suggestions of that great ordinance in favor of morality and education, you have, in your rural homes, one of the best communities in the world. [Applause.] You do not forget, farmers though you are, that 95 per cent. of the prodnet of your farms is consumed at home, and you are too wise to put that in peril in a greedy search after foreign trade. [Great applause.] You will not sacrifice these great industries that have created in our country a consuming class for your products. [Applause.]
"I do not think that there is any doubt what

and yet some say that England is trembling lest we should adopt free trade here [laughter]. and so rob her of other markets that she now enjoys.
[Renewed laughter.] The story of our colonial days, when England, with selfish and insatiate avarice, laid her repressive hand upon our infant manufactories and attempted to suppress them all, furnishes the first object lesson she went to call us, speaking the mother tongue, having many institutions inherited from her gant sort of wedding will contain the many institutions inherited from her nearly a year.

tarin poncy England would wish us to adopt

-was imperiled. The offer of free trade by the Confederacy so touched the commercial greed of England that she forget the ties of blood and went to the verge of war with us; to advance the cause of the rebel government. [Applause.] But what England wants, or what any other country wants, is not very important—certainly not conclusive. [Applause.] What is best for us and for our people should be the decisive question. [Applause.]

"My Randolph county friends, there are State

questions that must take a strong hold upon the minds of a people like yours. The proposition to lift entirely out of the range and control of partisan politics the great benevolent institutions of the State, is one that must commend itself to all your people. [Applause.] If all those friends who sympathize with us upon this question had acted with us in 1886 we should hen have accomplished this great reform. [Ap-

"And now, to these old gentlemen whose judgment and large experience in life gives added value to their kind words: to these young friends who, for the first time, take a freeman's place in the line of battle to do duty for the right, give my kindly greetings and best wishes in re-turn for theira." [Applause.]

At the conclusion of the address the large crowd formed into line again, and, passing the foot of the stairs leading to the platform, each of the visitors shook hands with the General, the members of the veterans' club being given prece-

To-Day's Chicago Visitors.

To-day the Republican commercial men of Chicago will pay their respects to General Harrison, and it is understood that a large number of these enterprising citizens have arranged to be here, leaving Chicago on the Big Foar at 8 A. M. and arriving here at 2 P. M. Over five hundred had handed in their names to the Chicago committee last Wednesday as desirous of making the visit, and the list was rapidly grow-ing up to the time of the latest advices. Not to be behind in the matter of extending courtesies to their Chicago brethren, the Republican commercial travelers of this city have formed a permanent organization, to be known as the Republican Commercial Travelers' Escort Club. The following officers and committee were elected: President-George C. Webster.

Secretary-Ernest Morris. Finance Committee—Charles Lefler, chairman; Berg Applegate, J. C. Perry, Harry Gates, Sam Pierson.

Reception Committee—Fred Schmidt, chairman; James R. Ross, Will Faucett, Joseph Stubbs, Jeff Cooke, Ed Alcott, Wm. H. Schmidt, Milt Green, George White, Cad McPherson, O. W. Moorman, Charles D. Pearson, Jeff Caylor, Wm. P. Rone, Harry Charles D. Pearson, Jeff Caylor, Wm. P. Rone, Harry Charles D. Pearson, Jeff Caylor, Wm. P. Bone, Harry The club will meet at the New Denison Hotel

at 1:30 P. M., to-day, to escort the visiting commercial travelers through the city. It was reported last night that in addition to the delegation of Chicago commercial travelers, who are expected to-day, another excursion will be run from Chicago for the benefit of other residents of that city, who desire to great General Harrison, and in that event a large as well

as a lively consignment of visitors may be ex-

peeted to-day. The Michigan Republicans.

The Hon. J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, accompanied by editor Eaton, of the Kalamazoo Telegraph, was in the city, yesterday, on his way to Paris, Ill., for which place he leaves this morning. He was stopping with friends, and during the day he and Mr. Eaton called on General Harrison. Mr. Burrows says the Republicans of his State are in excellent condition, that their confidence was never stronger, and that Governor Luce was popular among all classes. The party is solid for Harrison, and is gaining for him men who heretofore have been with the Democracy. Mr. Burrows speaks to-night at Paris.

Notes of the Reception. Frank H. Roberts, editor of the Oskaloosa Kan.) Independent, was among Gen. Harrison's callers yesterday.

The Columbia Club will meet this afternoon at I o'clock in Pfafflin's Hall, for the parpose of marching to the |Union station to receive traveling men from Chicago.

Colonel Lowe's reference to Mrs. Harrison as the best part of General Harrison's acquirement during his residence in Ohio brought out a generous round of applause. Dayton, O., visitors here yesterday report the Republican canvass in progress in that city as

vigorous and efficient, and that Republican prospects there were never better. General Stone of Randolph county, who acted as spokesman for the veteran delegation from that county yesterday, was Quartermaster-gen-

eral of this State under Governor Morton's ad-Union City sent down a strong delegation, including Mayor F. H. Vowen, Hon. Theo. Shockley, Frank Parker, Sam Beil, of the Union City Eagle, and Mr. Geo. Patchel, of the Union City Times. All of them report Republican pros-

pects in Randolph excellent at this time. The average age of the members of the Dayton Tippecance Club, which was here yesterday, is seventy-four years. It includes one veteran in good voting condition whose age is eightynine, but he declined to run any risks by coming up on the excursion, and will nurse his vote for Harrison until November.

Deputy Secretary of State Young yesterday received a keg of nails from the famous Calume iron and steel works, with the name "Harrison" molded on each. The secretary of the company, J. M. Brown, sends along a note in which he says the nails are for the purpose of nailing Democratic campaign lies. The factory employes 2,000 men.

Mr. H. P. Whitlesey, district passenger agent of the C., H. & D. at Dayton, who came up with hub, one of the largest political organization of that city, proposes to visit General Harrison on a day to be bereafter determined. The club had a day given it sometime since for that purpose, but was then unable to carry out its plan. Some arrangements ought to be made at University Park whereby the members of the visiting veteran clubs could be furnished with seats at General Harrison's receptions. Yesterday, notwithstanding all the available space on the platform, including the reporters' corner, was given up to these venerable men, a considerable

QUEER SIGHT IN A SANCTUARY. A Woman! Deliberately Sets Up Housekeep-

number of them were compelled to stand in the

crowd throughout the entire proceedings.

ing Within Consecrated Walls. Middletown (Me.) Special. The people here are very indignant over the actions of Mrs. Samuel W. Hoskins, formerly of this place, later of Bangor, who has, with her two elderly daughters and her household goods. moved into St. James Episcopal Church in this village, and set up housekeeping within its consecrated walls. The grounds for this extraordinary action are these: Mrs. Hoskin's father, the late Ira Wadleigh, of this town, married, for his second wife, Mrs. Fuller, a relative of the present Chief-justice of United States. Mrs. Wadleigh. being a devoted church woman, prevailed upon her husband to give the Episcopalian society the lot on which the church stands. He provided for the bequest in his will, wherein he gave the lot to the Episcopalian society so long as the building which stood upon it should be used as a church, afterward to revert to his heirs. He was also the prime mover in erecting the church edifice, and owned a large number of pews, besides donating liberally during his ifetime to the running expenses.

The church stands on a corner lot in the business part of the village, and is consequently valuable. The building is old, very large and dilapidated, so much so that it is uncomfortable in winter and decidedly unsafe at any time of the year. A year or two ago the members of the society, fearing to hold services in it any longer, repaired to the house of one of them and have since held meetings there until the question whether the church should be repaired or torn down and rebuilt smaller so as to be more in keeping with the diminished numbers of the society should be settled. There has been no regular clergyman here for some years, and thus the matter rest. ed until this invasion. Mrs. Hoskins having become straightened in circumstances, had long had her eyes upon the corner lot, and grasped the first opportunity for getting it into her possession. The case was last spring laid before the bishop of the diocese of Maine, who retained as his counsel Hon. William T. Putnam, late Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, but Mr. Putnam's time was so fully occupied during the campaign that he gave the case into the hands of a brother lawyer, whose opinion the people of Oldtown are anxiously awaiting. Although the claimant took forcible possession of the building last spring, she did not take up her residence there until a few days

odors not of sanctity into the dim and vaulted roof. It looks ridiculous, but it is true. Chinese Extravagance.

with the altar, and a sewing machine and table

hobnobbing with the cushioned news and the

baptistry, while the cook stove standing in the

light from the stained glass windows sends up

Nebraska State Journal. & The young Emperior of China is an extravagant sort of a cuss. It is estimated that his was protected against competition, and not wedding will cost \$6,000,000. A sum take that labor. Labor was governed wholly by the supwould run a Republican paper in Missouri for ply and demand. After the speaker had gone through the schedule, he said he was ashamed

A SPEECH FOR FREE-TRADERS

The President of the Mills Meeting Goes Ahead of the Texan Reformer.

He Says the Proposed Tariff Reduction Does Not Go Far Enough for Him, and Mr. Mills Regrets that It Is So Little.

The Democrats of Indianapolis had the pleasure of seeing and hearing last night the man whom they say they delight to follow in this campaign, Roger Q. Mills, the author of the Mills bill. His coming here was announced several weeks ago, and the local managers of the party then began to bestir themselves in an effort to award him a cordial reception. They were certainly successful, and it is doubtful if the distinguished Texan will anywhere on his campaign tour be called upon to face a larger indoor crowd than the one he addressed in Tomlinson Hall last night. Every seat was taken, and many persons occupied the standing-room the aisles. It was a peculiar andience. The most conspicuous persons occupying seats on the front row on the stage were John E. Sullivan, under indictment for conspiracy to forge tally-sheets, and Sterling R. Holt, an ex-confederate, who was a short time since so handy with a hatchet in chopping open ballot-boxes. Between these two distinguished lights of the local Democracy nat Judge Claypool, who employed all the legal ability he had in an effort to send Mr. Sullivan to the penitentiary for the changing of the fallysheets two years ago. While this and other features of the meeting might be noticed, it is but due to say that it was, generally speaking, a very intelligent audience. It was not a distinctively Democratic gathering by any means-Republicans were dotted all over

itself in an effort to give Mr. Mills a royal webcome when he appeared upon the stage, but there was nothing unusual in the demonstration Mr. Mills came in in company with Governo! Gray and Chairman Jewett, and at a signal from the stage there was applause that was brief and was not repeated. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Jewett. It had been called, said be, in behalf of the great popular movement for tariff reform He pronounced it a movement that had for its purpose the benefit of all the people. He ther introduced as the presiding officer Samuel P Porter, a young man connected with a manufacturing irm of the city, who, he said, was this year in accord with the principles of the Democratic party. Many people craned their necks to see who the Mr. Porter was, and there was considerable merriment when he was recognized as a man who has been a Democrat for at least four years. Men who know his polities say he has always been a Democrat. For many years he has been a free-trader, and according to his own admissions supported Cleve-

the audience, and even upon the stage.

There was but little attempt at decoration in the

ball. The American flag hung from the stage,

and a half dozen pictures of Cleveland and

Thurman were tacked up around the gatleries

It was expected that the audience would outde

land four years ago. He is an Orangeman, it is said, though he represented himself to the audience as a representative Irishman. Laboring under the hallucination that Mr. Porter was a recent convert to Democracy, the audience applauded vigorously when he was introduced After the applause had ceased Mr. Porter drew from his pocket a roll of manuscript and read quite a lengthy address. He said he felt he was standing on strange ground. He was not present as a politician, but as a manufacturer of In-dianapolis. He said he would like to have it understood that he was not flopping over from the Republican party to the Democrats. He had not left the Republican party; the Republican party had left him. The Democratic party had planted itself on principles he had always held. He claimed the right to do his own thinking, and appeared before the audience as a man whom no political machine could control. He was in favor of the Mills bill as a step in the right direction. The only objection he had to it was that the reduction it made was not enough. He would not vote for Harrison though his character was that of a God. The hopes of the Democrats were in the future, and Mr. Cleveland voiced that hope. He was the prophet of the future. The speaker, who is the junior member of the Paulina Manufacturing Company, then announced that he was engaged in the manufacture of a rniture. There never had been a time, he said, when the furnishes industry needed protection. The American manufacturer could make furniture 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than any other country in the world, and there was therefore no country that could compete with them. What the United States peeded most was a reciprocal treaty with

South America, who wanted to buy American

ginning to see that protection did not do them

furniture. The laboring men, he said, were be-

any good. The tariff, he declared, had nothing

to do with the laboring man in America but to

increase the cost of the necessaries of life. In

seemed to meet the approbation of the Demo-

conclusion he said that as soon as an industry

In introducing Mr. Mills, Mr. Porter spoke of him as a man whose shoes he was unworthy to unlatch. The speaker of the evening was given a very satisfactory reception when he stepped forward to begin speaking. A few untrained fellows on the front row hurrahed for the "freetrader," and there was a generous waving of bandannas. The speech was practically the same one delivered at Richmond Thursday afterneon. Occasionally be deviated from his regular address, but his line of argument was the same. In beginning he quoted from Mr. Blaine's New York speech, where he said this was a compaign of labor and that capital would take care of itself. The speaker then said it was for the people to this year determine who was the friend of labor. The tree was judged by its fruit, and the Republican party was to be judged by its past record. He then reiterated his old statement of how the Republican party was in power twenty-five years, and that when it began reducing taxation it took the burden off the rich only. The party had, he said, left the great public debt to be paid by the poor. He said he understood a distinguished Republican of Indiana had arraigned the President for distributing the present surplus in the treasury among the bank depositories of the country. This man forgot to teil the people that this action of Cleveland was made unnecessary by the refusal of the Republicans in Congress to reduce taxation, and leave this surplus in the pockets of the people, where it properly belongs. The Democratic party, he asserted, had always been a friend of the poor, and the laboring man. It now came to the lowly cabins with a message of peace and plenty. It said taxation must come down on the necessaries of life. It had passed a tariff bill and sent it to the Senate; the Republicans did not know what to do with it. There was a surplus now of \$131,000,000, increasing at the rate of \$9,000,000 per month, and yet if the Republican party should come into power it would not know what to do with it. The Republicans were now afraid to stand on the Chicago platform as Major Calkins would say, "when the cars were in motion." Members of the party were now claiming that they did not mean what they said in the Chicago platform. If the Republicans should get into power, and did not wipe out the internal revenue, there was but one thing to do, and that was to follow the Democrats. The Democrats found it necessary to provide some means for emptying the treasury; they had to adopt some means of getting the money out, and putting it in the bands of the people where it rightfully belonged. What would become of the mortgages and debts of the people of Indiana if the process of locking up the money in the treasury continued? The amount of employment for laboring men depended upon the amount of money in circulation. Whenever a dollar was taken out of circulation and locked up in the treasury it was taken out of the pockets of the people. With the money locked up men were unable to buy, consumption was restricted, and production was necessarily restricted also. The Democrats, he repeated, proposed to release this money and send it back to

the poor people to whom it belonged. The speaker then took up several sections of the bill, and attempted to prove that the laboring men of the country would be benefited by the changes made. He said that it was with reluctance that the duty was reduced on tobacco. The whole Republican party in a solid phalanx was opposed to reducing the duty on the necessities of life, and therefore tobacco had to be ago. It looks queer to see through the door a touched. Democrats were told that the bill was French bedstead dressed in white making free a free-trade measure, and yet there was a reduction of less than 5 per cent. Free trade, as he its restraints. A long time ago the Democrats were called free-traders because they believed that the existence of a revenue was to support an economic administration and nothing more.

> American labor got less for what it did than that of any country of Europe. Labor was not protected. It was the thing that labor made

that was protected. It was the property that

of the reduction he had made. When he went home and saw the mortgaged farms, and the hardships of laboring men, he would hide his face in shame, because he had not made a greater reduction.

In concluding he told his story about how a laborer employed in a woolen-mill went to his employer and wanted to purchase a pair of blankets. The manufacturer told him they would cost him \$5. The workman said he knew something about the making of blankets, and he knew they could be bought in England for \$3. The manufacturer then said there was a tariff of \$2 on blankets, which added to the \$3 made \$5, and who charged the la-borer \$5 for his blankets. The speaker asserted that if bill should become a law the laborer would get his blankets for \$3. He closed by saying that if America could get raw material as cheap as England, she could with the cheapest labor in the world, command the markets of the world "Take the tariff off of raw material," said he, and we will manufacture all the goods England is now making." The audience, after giving the speaker manifestations of its approval, dis

Anna Dickinson To-Night. Any one who desires to hear great subjects discussed with clearness, force and eloquence should attend the meeting at Tomlinson Hall to-night and lister to Anna Dickinson's address. It is not going too far to say that when questions connected with the welfare and preservation of the government were her themes, Miss Dickinson was the greatest woman orator on the American platform. Her utterances matters of public concern during dark days of the civil war gave new inspiration to supporters of the Union cause and changed the whole current of their thoughts from apprehension and despair to new hopes and fresh courage, and her admirable elecutionary powers were supplemented by close reasoning and apt illustration. Those who have heard her in the present campaign say she has lost none of her force and vigor, and her hearers

to-night may expect some of the same satisfactory results which followed her old-time efforts. Not a Third Party Man. Rev. D. R. Lucas, of Des Moines. Ia.; the man who achieved a national reputation recently by his open letter to candidato Brooks, of the Prohibition ticket, whom he took to task for his insults to the Union soldiers, as well as for many of his false statements and theories on the question of prohibition, is now in this city, temporarily filling the pulpit of the Central Christian Church. A Journal reporter saw him yesterday at the residence of his nephew, E. R. Scott, on Indiana avenue, and asked him what induced him to Write the letter to Brooks: said he, "I am a Prohibitionist, but I am also a Republican, and I do not believe in sinking the Republican party in a hopeless effort to establish prohibition, and thus put into power a party which is morally far below the Republican standard. So far as Brooks is concerned, I think he is a very good man. But he made a great mistake at the outset in trying to make so much out of the fact that he was a confederate and that Mr. Fisk was a Union soldier. He did too much gushing over that, and tried to start the campaign on that scale, but he soon found out that it would not do here in the North. After an experience he saw that the Northern people were not prepared for that kind of a thing yet. Since then he has undertaken to hedge on that matter, so that the whole question is now virtually changed."

"It was on account of that matter, then, that you took him to task?" "Well, his bold charge that no man could conscientionsly be a prohibitionist and not support the third party was so unjust and untrue that there was a reaction on the part of many sensible prohibitionists, who see that the cause of prohibition can be helped more by supporting a clean, straight man like General Harrison than by aiding the third party, which, in the North, would only result in helping the Democratic

"What do you think of the outlook for the "I think it is a good deal like the locustlargest when it was born. As a party it is not gaining at all. As a rule the sensible men among them see that the attempt to gain prohibiflon by means of a third party is destined to injure the cause of prohibition rather than help it. I am in hope that the result of the elections in Vermont and Maine will cause the Prohibitionists in Indiana and other States to think carefully over the matter, as they must see that the small vote which their candidates will receive will be rather a reproach to the cause than a help to it. So far as Iowa is concerned, it will be only a question of majority there. The third party will cut no figure, but may cast a thousand or so of votes."

In conclusion Mr. Lucas said that the great trouble with those who adhere to the third party was that they imagined that they could not be consistent and not support the third party ticket. He greatly regretted that good men made this mistake, and he believed they would gradually be led to see that they were mistaken in thinking so.

Sought Information,

Thursday evening the Prohibitionists in the city to attend the State rally gathered in front was self-sustaining he wanted it placed on the of their headquarters on North Pennsylvania free list. His ultra free-trade doctrine was a street, preparatory to marching to the courtsurprise to a good many in the audience, but from the frequent applause started on the stage, house where two meetings were held. Directly under headquarters is Tutewiler's undertaking establishment. While a hundred or more of he faithful were standing on the sidewalk in front of the undertakers, talking in subdued tones, and looking solemn, a hearse and four carriages drew up alongside the crowd and smiled. Presently an old German came along and stopped. He looked at the Prohibition banner, the crowd, then the hearse, as if studying the picture before him carefully, Then in a solemn manner he walked up to the man who seemed to have the crowd in charge, and asked, "Vat? Vas de Prohebetion barty dead so scon?"

"Get out," said the man in charge, gruffly. "Vel," replied the German, "vat you hev all these 'earse and carriages if the party vas not dead already?" The Prohibitionists began to feel the unpleasantness of the situation, and at their request the hearse and carriages were driven around into an alley out of sight.

Free-Traders for Democracy. Chairman Huston recently received a letter from England in which the writer, James Henshaw living at West Kirby, Cheshire, England, writes that the English merchants, business men and manufacturers, are all earnest in their work in assisting the Democracy in this country. The Cobden Club, and the men who say that Ireland if not to have home rule, all hope for Democratis success. The merchants and business men in the London and Liverpool exchanges are contribating largely to a fund upon which the Democratic party of this country is drawing. With them it is anything to best protection. He says that when an Irish-American voter supports Cleveland he is doing so mich to advance free trade and lessen the chances of home rule for his native country. While it is free trade in England for the rich, it is additional misery for the poor, as the jails and poor-houses are full to overflowing. A person cannot go a block without meeting some one begging for himself or asking aid for some charity that is pushed to extremes by the demand made upon it.

Political Notes. Dr W. B. Fletcher and John L. Griffiths wil speat in West Indianapolis Monday night. Sesator Voorhees was in the city yesterday. He will return to Washington soon, and then Sesator Turpie will come out to help the Democ-

The political excursion which was proposed for Crawfordsville to night has been abandoned on account of the very general desire to hear Miss Dickinson at Tomlinson Hali. The Republican meeting at Tomlinson Hall Monday night will be addressed by General Sheridan and the candidate for Congress in the

Seventh district, Thomas E. Chandler.

The members of the Harrison Home Club Glee Club are requested to meet at 7 o'clock, sharp, this evening at Bryant & Dierdorf's music store, at No. 58 North Pennsylvania street, to particisate in the meeting at Tomlinson Hall to be addressed by Anna Dickinson.

A meeting of the Eleventh ward Republicans was held last night at Dr. L. D. Waterman's office, and a temporary organization was affected. It was decided to call a meeting at Plafflin's Hall, Monday night, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of permanent organization, and the transaction of important business. It is earnestly requested that every Republican voter in the ward will attend this meeting. The temporary officers are: President, John N. Spann, and retaries, F. C. Woodburn, J. E. Cravens, and

Leader of Young Burglars. A deaf and dumb lad named John Cline was brought into the station last night, charged with daimed, have been taking money at odd times from Montgomery & Ochi's grocery, 296 East Georgia street. Mr. Montgomery says that so fir they have taken in change over \$12 He

Aching Muscles, Back, Hips and Sides, Kidney and Uterine Pains, and all Pain, Inflammation and Weakness, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-subduing plaster.

states the boys have entered the store every night this weak. Cline was arrested while on the roof of the building, preparatory to entering the store. He gave the names of five who he said were his accomplices. They were also arrested, but there being no direct evidence against them they were released.

The McNeal Railway.

The officers of the McNeal Street-railway Company represent that they do not desire to construct an electric railway company on the hanging wire system, and say the ordinance giving them a charter for that kind of a road was framed by the Board of Aldermen without their consent. They state they will use the storage if it can be made a success, and, if not, the conduit system. The company offers to put up a forfeit of \$5,000 to build the road and make it useful. The special Council committee to which the ordinance was referred will meet Monday afternoon to decide upon a recommen-

Where There Is No Yellow Fever.

Boston Transcript. In these days of gloom which hang like a dark shadow over Jacksonville it is pleasant to know that other parts of Florida are now and always have been free from yellow fever. We copy from a letter written in Orlando last Thursday by a gentleman who has lived there six years and seen the place grow from a small village to be the largest city in south Florida. "Dear Sir-Your letter of the 17th received.

You need not believe all you see in the papers. I will tell you if the yellow faver gets here. When it first started in Jacksonville the papers said that a man named Black brought it from Orlando; but the fact is that Black had not been here for six weeks, and he never had the yellow fever at all. But the story went all over the country, and Orlando was put in the list of places to be quarantined against. Our Board of Health wired Dr. Hamilton to send an expert here, as we had no sickness of any kind and wanted the fact made known; but after waiting a month and none coming, the Mayor, Dr. Chapman, telegraphed a friend of his, a United States Senator from Georgia, and in two days Dr. Posey from New Orleans was here. He spent two nights and a day looking over the city, and when he left he said he had never been in so healthy a place before; he did not believe vellow fever would ever come here, and if it did there was nothing for it to live on. He will make his report to Surgeongeneral Hamilton. Our doctors have nothing to do. One of them told me to-day he had had but one call in two weeks, and even that person did not need him. There is but one undertaker here, and he spends most of his time hunting place in the world than this."

Cheap Excursion Rates West Via Vandalia Line. Sept. 25, Oct. 9, and 23. Tickets good to return thirty days from date of sale. In connection with the above announcement it may be well to give a few of the reasons why the Vandalia line stands pre-eminently at the head of all other routes. It is the shortest line to St. Louis, the safest and best, provides better accommodations for all classes of passengers, unvarying in its punctuality, and fares as low as by any other line. It will be to your advantage to call on a ticket agent of the Vandalia line before making any arrangements for tickets. H. R. DERING.

Assistant General Passenger Agent, Vandalia Line, Indianapolis.

Cheap Exposition Excursions. VANDALIA AND PENNSYLVANIA LINES. From Indianapols To St. Louis and return......\$3.00 To Columbus and return..... 4.00 To Cleveland and return..... 6.00

Tickets sold every day, good several days from date of sale. Apply to Geo. Rech, ticket agent Vandalia and Pennsylvania lines, corner Illinois and Washington streets, or at Union Station; or address H. R. DERING, Assistant G. P. A., Indianapolis.

St. Louis and Return. \$3. THE POPULAR "BEE-LINE" RAILWAY Will sell excursion tickets to St. Louis and reture, on account of the St. Louis Exposition, every day until further notice, at the rate of \$3. We will also sell cheap tickets to all points in the West and Southwest on Sept. 24. Oct. 8 and 22, at one fare for the round trip. It will be to your interest to consult Bee-line ticket agents before purchasing tickets. For full particulars call on or address

T. C. PECK. Passenger Agent, No. 2 Bates House, Indianapolis.

Grand Harvest Excursion. NO CHANGE OF CARS TO KANSAS CITY. Tuesday, Sept 25, the L. D. & W. r. ilway will run a special reclining-chair car through to Kansas City, leaving Indianapolis at 3:51 P. M. on the Kansas City fast limited express, and arriving at Kansas City at 9:20 next morning. Chairs are free to all persons holding harvest excursion tickets. Seats reserved at I., D. & W. ticket office, 99 South Illinois street.

H. A. CHERRIER, City Ticket Agent. "Harvest Excursions

OVER THE POPULAR BEE-LINE." The Bee-line will sell tickets to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Colorado and other points in the West and Southwest, on Sept. 25 and Oct. 9 and 23, at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good returning thirty days. For full information call on agents Bee-line railway, No. 2 Bates House, Union Depot and No. 1381 South Illinois T. C. PECK, Passenger Agent.

Go West While you have the opportunity to go chean. The I., D. & W. railway are now selling tickets to Kansas City and points West at \$3.50 to \$4 less than regular rates. Ticket office 99 South . H. A. CHERRIER, City Ticket Agent.

About Shakspeare and Bacok There is a pending controversy, but none is ever likely to take place regarding Sozodont, fore-most among articles for preserving, restoring and beautifying the teeth for over a third of a century. This agreeable antiseptic remeves unpleasantness from the breath.

St. Louis and Beturn, \$3. VIA THE POPULAR BEE-LINE RY. For particulars call on agents Bee line, No. 2 Bates House, Union Depot and 1381 S. Illinois

Trains to Blue River Park To-morrow will leave at S A. M. and 1 P. M., returning at 6 P. M. Last picnic of the season. All kinds of refreshments. Round trip 50 cents.

Vandalia Line TO ST. LOUIS AND RETURN, \$3.00. For particulars call at ticket office, cor. Washington and Illinois sts., or Union Depot

Of a Most Distressing Skin Disease by

the Cuticura Remedies.

In the winter of 1879-80 I found myself afflicted with a singular eruption on my limbs, to which I had hitherto been a stranger. The trouble appeared in large blotches, upon which the skin was raised, but no gathering under it. No particular pain attended it, save a burning, stinging sensation and an intolerable itching, such as was never before experienced. After becoming satisfied that it had some to star. I called becoming satisfied that it had come to stay, I called my physician, who, after a thorough examination, pronounced it a case of eczema. He comforted me by saying he could cure it; that it was merely a skin disease incident to old people; was neither dangerous nor contagious, but if not arrested would prove exceedingly troublesome and annoying to me. I asked him to prescribe, which he did; powders and pills to be taken inwardly, and a wash for outward application. I attended faithfully to all directions, but the wash only aggravated the irritation, and after a few applications. applications had to be abandoned. Becoming thoroughly alarmed, I asked my physician to call counsel, which he did. The case was examined, the medicines changed. I obeyed orders to the letter, all to no purpose. The blotches would disappear in one place (leaving a stain upon the skin as if some dark liquid had been spilled over it), only to appear in another. It had been a part of my early educa-tion to discountenance all advertised medicines as a delusion and a snare, but one day, in glancing over a newspaper, I noticed under the head of your CUTI-CURA REMEDIES a case precisely similar to my own and after reading it over several times. I went immediately to the nearest drug store, purchased a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and a box of CUTICURA, resolvingly to use them clandestinely, carefully noting the effects. The result of the first bath, with an after application of the CUTICURA, was most grateful and astonishing, quickly allaying the burning, itching sensation, and making me almost forget it ever existed. I persevered until an absolute cure was effected. I consider your CUTICURA REMEDIES invaluable, and cheerfully recommnd them as such One of your "Seven Cuti-cura Boys," which has gone all over the world, is my grandson, and the remedies that effected his speedy and wonderful cure was applied upon my recom-mendation. AUGUSTAB. SMITH,

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials. PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.

IT STOPS THE PAIN.

True Economy

It is true economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, for "100 Doses One Dollar" is original with and true only of this popular medicine. If you wish to prove this, buy a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. This is certainly conclusive and unanswerable evidence of the peculiar strength and economy of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"We began using Hood's Sarsaparille in our institution some months ago, and having watched its effects, wish to say that we find it a good, reliable and beneficial medicine for family use, and for hospitals and institutes such as ours." SISTERS OF MERCY, West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for loss of appetite, dyspepsia and general languor. It did me a vast amount of good, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it." J. W. WILLEFORD, Quincy, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE Matinee TO-DAY. Last Performance TO-NIGHT.
The Prince of Comedians,

Prices, 25 cents to \$1. GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

THIS AFTERNOON. TO-NIGHT.

First Part of Next Week. KEENE, the TRAGEDIAN!

BASE-BALL

Last Series of League Games. TO-DAY! September 22. TO-DAY!

Reserved seats on sale at Big Four ticket-office, corer Washington and Meridian streets. Game called at 3:30 p. m.



Battle of Atlanta, now in its sixteenth week run-Grand beyond description. Viewed by thousands and



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sent free on application.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED

The Indianapolis Natural-gas Company expects to UNDERSELL ALL COMPETITORS in the gas business. We make all contracts for domestic, store or office use at 30 per cent. off. We will add to these contracts a clause AGREEING AT THEIR TERMINATION TO CONTINUE TO SUPPLY GAS AS LOW OR LOWER THAN ANY COMPETITOR WILL THEN SUP-PLY YOU. Also, when the time comes, as it surely will, when it will be hard work to get a gas supply from any company, we shall give the preferance to our early patrons.

The inducement that is being held out by others that they will next year or some other time supply you at half price is MISLEADING and a SUBTERFUGE. Buy only of the company that SELLS CHEAP

NOW, and agrees in the contract to continue so to do. This gives you a certain advantage.

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Cooking and Heating Stoves, Furnaces and Grates.



Our claim from experience: Cannot warp apart, perfect combustion, 40 per cent, more heat and will outlast any two two-piece burners in the market. For sale and attached by all first-class plumbers. GEO.

A. RICHARDS, Wholesale Agent for Indianapolis,
HOLLAND'S MANUFACTURING CO., Erie, Pa.

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INDIANAIX LIS, IND. Passenger eight at al modern conveniences. Leading Hotel of Co cay, and strictly first class. Rates, \$2.50, 25 and \$1.50 per day, the latter price including being Gro. M. FrinkGST, Proprietes.